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tion, can hardly satisfy either the beginner or the specialist. The historical study at the beginning of the volume, which starts with Plato and ends with Professor Scripture, gives a somewhat disjointed collection of opinions and theories; in the section on Herbart it is distinctly erroneous. The "biological orientation" which follows, gives first, many instances of memory in the various parts of the animal kingdom, and then enumerates and discusses instincts, dealing, by the way, with the theories of Weismann and others. The author illustrates from his own observations various forms of the diseases of memory, in the chapter devoted to this subject. The chapter on brain and mind seems almost superfluous, in as much as it contributes practically nothing to the understanding of memory as distinct from any other of the higher mental processes. In the following chapter on memories, after an elaborate presentation with the help of diagrams, of the author's hypothesis that revival of ideas may be due either to psychical or physical initiation, we have an account of the various types of memory, muscular, visual, and so forth. The part which deals with individual memories, and gives the result of a careful statistical inquiry of the author, is the most valuable in the volume. On the other hand, the chapter which follows is decidedly unsatisfactory, since it mainly presents, with little connection, some of the usual observations on the general character of apperception, association, and attention. This chapter includes also the reprint of an experimental research by the author on the time required for recognition. The fact that this reprint occupies nine pages, while the work of Ebbinghaus is summarized elsewhere in two pages, seems to indicate a failure in the sense of proportion. The closing chapter deals with pedagogical applications. It may be noted that in the citation of German titles throughout the volume there are a number of errors, and that the references generally are rather unsystematic.

W. G. SMITH.

Studies, Scientific and Social. By ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE. In two volumes. London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd.; New York, The Macmillan Co., 1900.—pp. xv, 532; viii, 535.

"The present work consists mainly of reprints of the more important articles I have contributed to reviews and other periodicals during the thirty-five years from 1865 to 1899. . . . In order to make the subjects discussed more interesting to the general reader, I have, wherever possible, introduced copious illustrations, and this has led me in many cases so to modify and enlarge the original article as to render it a new piece of work." The two volumes which thus result from Dr. Wallace's labors of collection and revision will appeal to a wide circle of readers. Their author is gifted—as Darwin was not—with a simple and attractive style, which, together with his range of topics and skill in marshalling arguments, holds the attention riveted throughout the fifty-two chapters of the work. Few men of science, whatever their special province, are unfamiliar with *Island*

Life and The Malay Archipelago. The characteristics of these earlier books are found again in the present series of essays.

Volume I. contains the seven groups of 'scientific' studies: earth studies, descriptive zoölogy, plant distribution, animal distribution, theory of evolution, anthropology, and 'special problems.' Under the last head we have two papers: "The Problem of Instinct," a review of C. L. Morgan's *Habit and Instinct*; and "Human Selection," a critique of Galton's eugenics and Grant Allen's theory of free contract. Volume II. comprises five sets of 'social' essays: educational, political, the land problem, ethical, and sociological. The subjects treated range from M. Reclus's giant earth-model to Ralahine and coöperative farming; and though some of the papers show the defects that marred the second half of *The Wonderful Century*, there is much in every one of them to interest and instruct the reader.

E. B. T.

The Biography of a Baby. By MILLICENT WASHBURN SHINN. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1900.—pp. iii, 247.

Miss Shinn's *Notes on the Development of a Child* (1893 and 1899) gave her a high rank among child-psychologists. The present book is a popular sketch of the development of a child, mentally and bodily, during the first year of her life. Miss Shinn writes brightly and interestingly, and steers a safe middle course among psychological pitfalls. The book needs an index.

E. B. T.

Immanuel Kant's Kritik der reinen Vernunft. Fünfte, durchgängig revidirte Auflage. Herausgegeben von BENNO ERDMANN. Berlin, Reimer, 1900.—pp. ix, 609.

Beiträge zur Geschichte und Revision des Textes von Kant's Kritik der reinen Vernunft. Anhang zur fünften Auflage der Ausgabe. Von BENNO ERDMANN. Berlin, Reimer, 1900.—pp. 115.

Professor Erdmann has added to the obligations of all students of Kant by a revised edition of his issue of the *Critique of Pure Reason*, and by the accompanying account of the materials for the revision of the text, and the index of the corrections and other changes which have been made or considered. The text of the *Critique* is printed from new type and with a somewhat changed arrangement from that which was followed in the third and fourth editions. The principal change of arrangement consists in printing those parts of the first edition which were omitted in the second, at the foot of the page instead of in an appendix at the end of the book. The convenience of this arrangement, and the admirable typographical form in which the whole is now presented, make this edition the best for the student who wishes to have the opportunity of seeing what Kant actually said, or presumably meant to say. Although the edition of Adickes is extremely useful because of its marginal analysis and the suggestions in its notes, there are unfortunately many typographical errors, while the text of Erd-